(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2643.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1797.

VIENNA, *June* 7.

THE exchange of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace has at length taken place—Some diſpute relative to the ſignatures, and ſome other difficulties, had occaſioned the delay of this exchange.

According to accounts received by private letters, the Auſtrian arms have already been ſet up in ſeveral parts of the Venetian territories.

Several battalions of troops which had received orders to march through Franconia to the army on the Rhine, have now received counter orders and will go to Italy, to the army of general Terry, which will be augmented to 70,000 men. The ceſſions of territory that are to be made, and the ſpirit that now prevails in Italy, render a ſtrong military force neceſſary.

The Venetian town of Breſcia is ſaid to be already occupied by Auſtrian troops, under general Laudon. The preſent munipality of Venice has ſent two of its members, citizens Tori and Mengoni, as deputies to Buonaparte, to compliment him; and at the ſame time to confer with him on the nature and tendency of the treaty concluded between France and Venice on the 13th of May, which has occaſioned ſome difficulty. To this treaty, which contained ſeveral ſecret articles, the doge of Venice and the republic of France were the contracting parties; but as the office of the doge was in the mean-time aboliſhed, ſome explanation ſeems requiſite. On the part of the French it is likewiſe required that the new form of government at Venice ſhould be laid before the Directory at Paris, and receive their approbaion.

HAGUE, *June* 24.

Preparations for an expedition againſt England continue to be carried on with alacrity at the Texel. About 30,000 Auſtrian deſerters, who were at Liſle have juſt been ſent in detachments to Utrecht, from whence they are to be diſtributed either in the Batavian army or navy.

PARIS, *June* 12.

Letters from Vienna concur in ſtating, that the 25th of laſt month had been fixed as the time for public rejoicings on account of the termination of hoſtilies; but that the emperor has ordered this expreſſion of general ſatisfaction to be poſtponed to "the moment," as he himſelf is ſaid to have declared, "when all Europe ſhall have reaſon to rejoice." This declaration cannot be otherwiſe explained than by its reference to the concluſion of a general peace.

June 14.

The Directory is certainly now employed in the nomination of plenipotentiaries to be ſent to the congreſs. It is ſaid that two will be appointed. This choice is very important, at once for its object, and becauſe it will ſerve as a thermometer to judge of the actual diſpoſition of the Directory, and the degree of the influence which the majority will leave to Barthelemy in a matter in which he has had ſo long experience, and enjoyed ſo high reputation.

Several naval officers are ſetting out from Toulon to take poſſeſſion of the Venetian ſhips of war which are now become the property of the republic.

June 15.

Letters from Weſel adviſe, that orders have been received there for forming conſiderable magazines of proviſions and forage in that city, and that ſimilar orders have been ſent to ſeveral places in the Pruſſian dominions in Weſtphalia. The cabinet of Berlin, it ſhould ſeem, intends to aſſume a warlike poſition at the opening of the congreſs, in order to influence the negotiations, which end his Pruſſian majeſty ſuppoſes he can beſt obtain at the head of a formidable army.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who, like Frederick the great, is a conſtant friend of France, and an implacable enemy of the houſe of Auſtria, is to command a conſiderable force which is aſſembling in Sileſia. The emperor has likewiſe ordered a ſtrong army to be formed in Bohemia, which is to encamp under the walls of Prague.

LONDON, *June* 19.

Yeſterday a flag of truce arrived at Dover with diſpatches for government, and alſo with diſpatches for M. Charetier, reſpecting the exchange of priſoners.

The French Journals to the 16th inſt. have come to our hands. They mention that the Directory deſires to negotiate a ſeparate peace with England, diſtinct from the general congreſs, to be held for the ſettlement of the equilibrium of Europe at large.

"It appears," ſay the Journals, "that the firſt courier from London was charged with diſpatches tending to demand ſolely that England ſhould be admitted to the congreſs, to participate in the general peace, but that the Directory would not depart from their ſyſtem of negotiating a partial peace with each power, iſolated, becauſe they would permit them to aſſiſt at the congreſs. New England has ſent a ſecond courier, complying with this arrangement and ſoliciting paſſports for a negotiator upon that footing." This paragraph appears in Perlet, and ſeveral other Journals. Liſle is the place fixed on for the negotiation. "We ſee no motive for this," ſays Perlet, "except that by the telegraphe the French miniſter can correſpond with the Directory in a few minutes, while the Engliſh can have no ſuch advantage."

The king's pardon has been ſent down to almoſt all the ſhips at the Nore. It excepts, however, all the ringleaders on board the reſpective ſhips.

June 24.

Yeſterday morning a French cartel arrived at Dover, with the anſwer of the Executive Directory to the explanations which miniſters required of M. Delacroix's laſt communication. A meſſenger brought the diſpatches from lord Grenville's office in the afternoon.

The Engliſh cartel which carried over the laſt diſpatches for the Directory, returned to Dover in company with the above veſſel, the French having preferred uſing a veſſel of theirs. A neutral veſſel, a Dane, arrived at the ſame time and brought over Paris papers to the 20th inſt. from which we have made extracts of the only articles worth mentioning.

The French have conſented to lord Malmeſbury's being our negotiator, and have notified to our court the names of thoſe whom they have nominated to treat with his lordſhip. Lord Grenville not being in town when the diſpatches arrived, no cabinet was held, but miniſters were ſummoned to attend this day, to take them into conſideration. The diſpatches contain the explanation of the Directory, of the expreſſion "*Pour traiter d'une paix particuliere*," (to treat for a ſeparate peace) made uſe of in the paſſports which had been forwarded to this country for a miniſter to proceed to Paris.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF PARKER.

The trial of this dreadful mutineer came on yeſterday on board the Neptune, lying off Greenhithe. The charges againſt the priſoner were—for cauſing or endeavouring to cauſe mutinous aſſemblies on board his majeſty's ſhip Sandwich, and others of his majeſty's ſhips at the Nore, on or about the 14th of May laſt—for diſobeying the lawful orders of his ſuperior officers—and for treating his officers with diſreſpect.

The court was compoſed of the following officers:

Preſident, vice-admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, Bart.

Commodore Sir Eraſmus Gower, Neptune; captain Stanhope, do. captain Williamſon, Agincourt; captain Markham, Centaur; captain Wells, Lancaſter; captain Sir T. Williams, Endymion; captain Rion, Princeſs Auguſta Yt. captain King, Sirius; captain Lane, Acaſto; captain Pierrepont, Naiad; captain Ramage, Prince Frederick.

Captain Moſs of the Sandwich, appeared as proſecutor.

Vice-admiral Buckner was the firſt evidence againſt Parker. He was croſs-examined by the priſoner, as were moſt of the witneſſes; and he appeared to do it with more ability than could be expected in his ſituation. The point of his heading the mutiny, as might be ſuppoſed, was clearly eſtabliſhed, as was alſo that of his being one of the moſt active in getting the ſhips to fire on the Repulſe when aground, in endeavouring to eſcape from the mutinous fleet. Thomas Burry, a ſeaman of the Monmouth, depoſed that Parker came on board that ſhip, and ordered one Vance to aſſiſt in directing the Monmouth againſt the Repulſe. The priſoner ſaid, "damn you ſlip your bower, and go along ſide the Repulſe, and ſend her to hell, where ſhe belongs to, and ſhew her no quarters in the leaſt." Parker croſs examined this witneſs. He ſaid, "you have been telling a great deal about hell; I wiſh to know if you have been promiſed any thing for advancing this helliſh account." The witneſs replied in the negative. The evidence took up two days. At the cloſe, the preſident then informed the priſoner, that the evidence for the proſecution was cloſed, and deſired to know when he would be prepared to proceed in his defence. The priſoner ſaid he muſt beg ſome time to prepare for his defence—it would be neceſſary for him to have extracts from the evidence. He had no friends with him, and therefore he could not be ready to go on with his defence to-morrow. The court told him they were willing to allow him every proper indulgence; but at the ſame time it muſt be recollected that there were ſeveral officers kept from public ſervice, and therefore all unneceſſary delay muſt be avoided. The court then gave him till Monday.

Parker has written a very ſubmiſſive letter to Sir Thomas Paſley, expreſſing his ſatisfaction at ſo reſpectable a character being choſen to preſide over his trial. The wife of Parker has preſented a paper to the admiralty, ſtating to the board that her huſband is at times in a ſtate of inſanity, and has enclоſed in her addreſs to them a certificate of his diſcharge from the Royal William, in 1794, on account of ſymptoms of mental derangement; which, of courſe will be laid before the court.

Monday, June 27.

This day Parker entered upon his defence. He read it himſelf, and brought a number of evidences. The whole was conducted better than might be expected from a perſon of his talents, and in his ſituation.

The preſident adviſed him, as there were very heavy charges brought againſt him, to conſider whether there was not any other perſon whoſe evidence might weigh in his favour.

The priſoner aſked whether, if any thing occurred in the courſe of the day, he could derive any advantage from it.

The preſident told him that was impoſſible—if he let ſlip the preſent opportunity, he would not have another.

The priſoner expreſſed his confidence in the court, that they would lean to the ſide of mercy, and that ſtrict juſtice would be done him. He thought he had already made it appear that it was owing to his exertions that the Sandwich had been delivered up to the command of the officers, and that inſtead of being a leader of the mutiny, he had done every thing in his power to check and keep it under.

The priſoner was ordered to withdraw, and the court was cleared for the purpoſe of leaving the members to deliberate upon the ſentence.

In two hours and a half the court was re-opened, and the priſoner being called in, the ſentence of the court was read by the judge advocate, which was,

That after deliberating upon the evidences on both ſides, the court were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid Richard Parker is guilty of all the charges brought againſt him; that in conſideration of theſe crimes, as unprecedented in their nature, as they were wicked in their tendency, and which were no leſs deſtructive of the intereſts of the navy than they were injurious to the proſperity of the country, the court were unanimouſly of opinion that the ſaid Richard Parker ſhould ſuffer death, and be hanged until he be dead. They accordingly adjudged him to be hanged on board what ſhip, and at what time the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty may be pleaſed to appoint.

Parker, the priſoner, with a degree of fortitude and undiſmayed compoſure, which excited the aſtoniſhment and admiration of every one, ſpoke as follows:

"I bow to your ſentence with all due ſubmiſſion, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of a good conſcience.—God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the country; and that thoſe brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am ſatisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity!"

Preſident. It is in the breaſt if the court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Priſoner. I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

July 11.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we announce the ſafe arrival of the Weſt-India convoy homeward bound, without the loſs of a ſingle ſhip.

The laſt diſpatches from earl St. Vincent give the public reaſon to expect that they will ſhortly hear of another deciſive blow againſt the Spaniſh navy:—The diſpatches are dated the 15th ult. on which day the Spaniſh admiral had made the ſignal for the whole fleet to unmoor, with a view of breaking our line of battle which blocks up the port of Cadiz, and of putting to ſea. But the wind ſhifting, the Spaniſh fleet dropped anchor without changing any part of its poſition.

The king of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine:—The merchants have on this occaſion preſented a memorial to his majeſty, ſetting forth the hardſhips they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the port of Cadiz having been ſo long, and ſo cloſely blockaded, that no ſhip could ſail from or enter it. The king gave for anſwer, that his admiral had received his final inſtructions, which are ſuppoſed to be—to riſk an engagement:—The Spaniſh fleet conſiſts of 30 ſail of the line; our's is only 22—nine of which are, however, three deckers. From the admirable poſition of our fleet and the ſkill and bravery of our officers and ſeamen, the noble commander is under no anxiety of the reſult:—The whole fleet is in the higheſt ſtate of ſubordination, and has felt nothing of that feveriſh ſpirit which has pervaded ſome other diviſions of the Britiſh navy.

July 12.

We this day learn, that the Iriſh parliament is actually diſſolved—much we underſtand, to the diſappointment of our miniſters here, who had diſpatched an expreſs to delay the diſſolution, but which expreſs arrived a few hours too late.

It is fixed that parliament ſhould be prorogued on Friday ſe'nnight.

The deluded to treaſon in various parts of Ireland, ſtill continue to give up arms, take the oath of allegi-

ance, and embrace the amneſty and forgiveneſs held out by the lenience of government. Moſt of the miſled have, in this way, thrown off the guilty occupation that traiterous deception had led them into.

July 14.

At 10 o'clock on Wedneſday night, Mr. Eaſt, a king's meſſenger arrived in town from lord Malmeſbury. Mr. Eaſt came paſſenger from Calais in a Daniſh packet; he was only 29 hours on his journey. We underſtand the mail coming from Paris has been ſtopped and the poſt boy murdered.

Several of the miniſters being out of town, it was 12 o'clock yeſterday before the cabinet met to hear the diſpatches read; and ſuch has been the profound ſecrecy obſerved in regard to them, that nothing has tranſpired to us on which we chooſe to venture an opinion how far or not the opening of the negotiation is favourable. No private letters were delivered out, and for the firſt time almoſt in our recollection the news did not even find its way into the city in the courſe of the day, although a private expreſs from Dover was three hours before the meſſenger, and was ſuppoſed to bring a general deſcription of all that had paſſed at Liſle.

We learn that ſeveral conferences have taken place between M. Letourneur and lord Malmeſbury, and that each has delivered to the other his project. The diſpatches, we believe, wholly relate to the propoſitions which, be they what they may cannot be regarded as concluſive in reſpect to the reſult, becauſe we believe it is uſual for each party to make higher pretenſions, in the outſet, than he is willing to accept as the ſine qua non of the negotiation. We ſhall leave to other newspapers to pretend to give the outlines of the propoſals that have been made, though we do not believe that the public will place much confidence in ſuch ſpeculations. At the ſame time that lord Malmeſbury diſpatched a courier to England the French plenipotentiary alſo ſent a meſſenger to Paris, with the propoſitions made by lord Malmeſbury. No time has been loſt in replying to the diſpatches received by Mr. Eaſt, as an anſwer was returned to them late laſt night, when Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dreſſins, king's meſſengers, left town for Liſle, to be in waiting.

The Paris papers received, contain no other news than of the ſailing of a diviſion of the French fleet from Toulon, and of a very ſmall vote of credit being granted to the miniſter of marine, until he makes up his accounts.

On Monday the 10th inſtant, the following ſeven mutineers of the Leopard, viz. Dennis Sullivan, Alexander Lawſon, Wm. Welch, Joſeph Fearon, Wm. Roſs, George Shave and Thomas Sterling, were executed at the Nore, purſuant to their ſentence; four on board that ſhip, and three on board the Lancaſter. The ſentences on James Robertſon and John Habbigan, recommended to mercy, were reſpited.

DUBLIN, *June* 12.

In ſeveral parts of the North where diſturbances were moſt frequent and violent, a happy change is ſaid to have taken place, at leaſt a temporary tranquillity has ſucceeded. The great quantity of arms which have been recovered have ſo diſpirited the malcontents, that all oppoſition has ceaſed.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 28.

Arrived ſchooner Bilboa, Stutſon, from Bourdeaux, in 35 days.

Captain Stutſon is ſaid to have brought great news; that hoſtilities had commenced in Italy, between the French and Auſtrian armies; that the hopes of a ſpeedy peace are entirely diſſipated; that Buonaparte had been ſummoned to Paris, to give an account of his diſapidation of the contributions levied on Italy; that he had replied, that the money had been appropriated to the beſt of purpoſes, that of paying, cloathing and ſupplying the veterans of his legion; and that his ſoldiery had declared that they would not part with him; and if he muſt proceed to Paris, they would accompany him; that the crater of inſurrection at Paris, threatened to involve France with its deſtructive lava; and that in the ſharp conteſts between the legiſlative councils and the Executive Directory, the former had prevailed; an event auſpicious to the continued tranquillity of the United States.

Auguſt 29.

EUROPEAN NEWS,

Accurately tranſlated for the Mercury, from French papers received by the brig Hind, which arrived at Salem from Bourdeaux, on Saturday, lateſt date July 12.

PARIS, July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports reſpecting the recommencement of hoſtilities in Italy.

In conſequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated ſeveral parts of Italy, to which the Auſtrians returned: But the inhabitants of ſeveral places doubtleſs little flattered by the viſit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the ſoldiers to prevent their entry. Their reſiſtance, however, did not continue long.—Thus in ſpite of all newſmongers and ſtockjobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11.

A courier which arrived yeſterday from Italy, has brought diſpatches for the Directory, in which general Buonaparte announces that negotiations with the emperor continued.

July 12.

Recent and authentic accounts inform us, that lord Malmeſbury upon his arrival at Liſle, paid a viſit to the French legation, who returned it the next day. The firſt conference took place yeſterday. As far as we can judge by the firſt interview, and by appearances the leaſt equivocal, the two legations will enter upon their negotiations with equal intereſts, and equal diſpoſitions for peace. We may, therefore, without reſerve, refigu ourſelves to the hopes of an immediate peace.

It appears that general Perignon and his ſuite are recalled from Spain, upon complaints made againſt them by Spaniſh merchants. He is to be ſucceeded by citizen Parochel, formerly charge der affairs to the court of Stockholm.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 31.

Received by the brig Vigilant, captain Cables, arrived here yeſterday from Falmouth (Jamaica) June 21.

Wedneſday laſt arrived the brig Polly, captain M'Lean, belonging to this port, in 32 days from the Bay of Honduras, loaded with mahogany—The Polly mounts 4 guns, 4 pounders, and her men 11 in number, including the captain and a Mr. Croſs, paſſenger. Captain M'Lean diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a moſt able defence of his veſſel, off this port, againſt a republican ſloop privateer of 4 guns, and full of men, with muſketry and ſmall arms.

In ſight of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, at half paſt 4 in the afternoon, the action commenced. The Polly was under a preſs of ſail, with a freſh breeze, ſteering directly for the harbour, and the privateer within muſket ſhot to windward. In this poſition a running fight was kept up for upwards of an hour, during which time the privateer fired 22 guns, excluſively of muſketry, at the Polly; finding ſhe would not ſtrike, the deſperado put his helm up, and made three different attempts to board. In the laſt ſhe run her jib boom directly under the Polly's main-boom, to board on the quarter; fortunately, however, the firſt man that attempted to get on the Polly's boom, miſſed his hold, and fell overboard.

This very lucky accident, and a volley of ſmall arms from captain M'Lean's brave crew, threw the republicans into confuſion, and they bore away to pick up their man, which brought the Polly to windward, and a head; the ſheets of the privateer's flying topſail being ſhot away, it took ſome time to pick up the man, and get the ſheets ſpliced, which was no ſooner done, than they made ſail after the Polly, and was ſoon up with her; when nearly under her ſtern, the captain of the privateer brandiſhed his ſword, was diſtinctly heard to ſay in broken Engliſh, we have got him, threatening inſtant death to the Polly's crew, if they did not ſtrike. At this moment captain M'Lean's boatſwain, John Hill, a brave fellow, got the only gun that could be brought to bear upon the enemy, a ſtern chaſer, which, with a load of canniſter ſhot, he fired right into her decks. This gun moſt probably ſaved the Polly, as ſeveral of the privateer's men were ſeen to fall, and the blood running from the deck; the moment after the boatſwain fired this gun, he was unfortunately killed, a grape ſhot went through his head.—Captain M'Lean had a very narrow eſcape, a ball from the ſame gun that killed his boatſwain, grazed his cheek, and took off ſome of the ſkin. The marauders finding they were nearly in gun ſhot, ſeeing ſeveral boats with armed men beating out of the harbour, and Fort Balcaras firing at them, after very politely wiſhing captain M'Lean a "*good night*," bore away, with the tri-colored flag flying, and got off.

The cook of the Polly, a free negro, late of the ſhip York, Lainbridge, was dangerouſly wounded in the action, a ball having paſſed through his arm and breaſt. Captain M'Lean got ſafe in at ſix o'clock in the evening, to the great joy of a number of ſpectators, whoſe moments of anxiety during the conteſt, cannot be deſcribed.

On Thurſday morning, the remains of the boatſwain, that ſo gallantly fell in the action, was very decently interred, attended by captain M'Lean and moſt of the ſailors in the harbour; minute guns were fired on board the Polly.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 30.

The Hamburg *Addreſs Contoir* of the 10th of July, mentions an American ſhip from China to London; laden with 3900 cheſts of tea, 600,000 wt. of ſugar, with nankeens, ſilk ſtuff, and porcelain, worth three millions of livres, being taken by a French privateer, and carried into Nantes.

The ſame paper advertiſes for Philadelphia, to ſail on the 15th inſt. a large frigate-ſhip, with two decks for paſſengers, named the John, capt. Robert Folger; alſo a Hamburg ſhip, called the Iris, to ſail in a month.

Alſo, for Baltimore, in 14 days, an Altona ſhip, called the Northern Lion; and for New-York, the brig Eliza, captain Newſham.

Doctor Thompſon whoſe marriage on Saturday laſt is mentioned in the preceding page, has already quitted his bridal apartments, for "*the houſe appointed for all living.*" His diſſolution took place early this morning, in conſequence of infection caught in the courſe of his practice.

We are informed, that the health-office in Southwark is ſhut up, it having been found an uſeleſs inſtitution, owing to the general health of the inhabitants, and the total abſence of contagious diſeaſe from that quarter.

We are informed, that within a few days paſt a number of perſons have been committed to priſon, on a charge of coining dollars, and parts of dollars; the preſs, and a great quantity of counterfeit coin, in various ſtages of execution, were ſeized in their lodgings.

Some perſons are alſo ſaid to have been committed to gaol for counterfeiting bank notes, or at leaſt for having a number of them in their poſſeſſion.

BALTIMORE, *September* 1.

For theſe two evenings paſt the COMET which was ſeen to the eaſtward, has been obſerved here, on his way to the ſun. His direction laſt evening appeared to the eye about E. S. E. Through a common glaſs he appears of a conſiderable magnitude, and to travel with great velocity. We hope the learned and ſtrict in aſtronomical reſearches, will not ſuffer the opportunity of being ſtill better acquainted with this phenomenon of nature, to eſcape them unimproved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 28.

"The alarm (on account of the fever) has been ſo great, that every body that can move is gone or going. The proclamation has frightened the people more than the fever—the fear of the huſband being parted from the wife, the wife from the huſband, and children from their parents, has had a terrible effect on the minds of the people; and ſome extraordinary cruel ſcenes have been already acted; and the terror of the ſight of the yellow flag, I have heard, has been the cauſe of ſome deaths.

"You know my ſentiments of Ruſh's ſyſtem, and I ſee no reaſon to alter that opinion; it rather ſtrikes me more forcibly, that it is a deſtructive mode of proceeding; that it may be compared to a lamp when all the oil is drawn off; it burns feebly, and juſt before dying it blazes up. Such has been the caſe in ſeveral inſtances, now and in 1793, when we heard the patient was getting well, and ſometimes out of danger, the next report was that they were dead!

"I have not heard how the fever was yeſterday or this morning, but the increaſe of deaths and new caſes on Saturday was conſiderable. The ſtreets are becoming loneſome by the prodigious numbers removing, and however ridiculous the cauſe of flight, yet with the diſtreſs which will be brought on many, it will be the means, perhaps, of ſooner ſtopping the infection.

"Mr. C——'s ſon was taken ill on Thurſday afternoon; the father fearful of ſending for a phyſician, leaſt his boy ſhould be taken and ſent to the hoſpital, preſcribed himſelf, firſt, ſome lemonade, a cooler and a warm bath that evening, the next morning another cooler, in the evening repeated. Saturday he was well, and aſked for victuals; ſome ſurrel broth was taken, (a ſort of ſurrel ſold in our market, boiled in water with a little butter, and ſome bread crumbed in it.) Mr. C. tells me that he believes if he had ſent for one of the American doctors his ſon would have died.—The outſet was a high fever, pain in his back, head-ach and delirium.

"Our ſituation you know is fine, and I give the Colombo bitters to all the family. We bathe in cold water every day, I mean the children and myſelf; when any of us are going out we eat garlic, and ſhall depend upon the machine to open and cleanſe the bowels, if any complaints ariſe; and we have no fear with theſe means to keep it off, and even to effect a cure without the aid of phyſicians."

September 2.

A MOST DARING ROBBERY!!!

A gentleman on his return home from Philadelphia, was yeſterday ſtopped on the road between this city and Ellicott's mills, in broad day, by a foot-pad, who ſeized his horſe's bridle, and preſenting a piſtol to his breaſt, ordered him to DELIVER. The gentleman put his hand into his pocket, but finding the fellow off his guard, gave him ſuch a blow with a loaded whip, as to ſtagger him very much: He then drew a piſtol from his holſters, which he was fortunately provided with, and ſhot the villain through the arm—this brought him to the ground; but he was moſt unluckily prevented diſpatching him on the ſpot, as his horſe, affrighted at the flaſh and report of the piſtol, ran off near half a mile before he could take him up. When he returned to the ſcene of action, which he did as ſoon as poſſible, he found one of the comrades of the robber dragging him out of the road with one hand, and holding the piſtol in the other. Not knowing how numerous the gang might be, he thought it unſafe to hazard another rencontre, and proceeded on to the mills, where he related the affair. We are ſorry no meaſures were taken to purſue thoſe daring and dangerous diſturbers of our highways; if there had been, we ſhould probably now have the pleaſure of announcing their committal to priſon. The wound which one of them received, we hope, will lead to a diſcovery. They were both dreſſed in gingham coats, and their appearance was tolerably genteel.

September 5.

Another attempt to rob a gentleman was made yeſterday; about two miles from this city, on the George-town road.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at JAMES WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, on the 20th day of September next,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, called SMITH's DELIGHT, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, to ſatisfy a debt due JAMES HEIGHE and JOSEPH WILKINSON, executors of Elizabeth Heighe.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Auguſt 31, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE ſtout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about ſeventeen years of age, who has been uſed to plantation work, to be ſold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

To be SOLD, on the 15th of September, 1797, for CASH, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court,

ONE negro MAN and a COW, taken as the property of HANNAH FOWLER, to satisfy a debt due BETTY TOOGOOD, and others.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, on Monday last, a negro man by name MOSES, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 28 years of age, is a well set fellow, and learns to be loud of liquor, and talks much when spoken to; had on when he went away, a cassimer greenish coloured waistcoat, a pair of home made trousers, and a hemp linen shirt, a new felt hat, half worn shoes, and took with him a pair of green striped coating pantaloons, a pair of stockenits of small cloat, and one fine ruffle shirt; he can work on the weaving business, and shoe-making business, and passes besides for a distiller. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and if secured in any gaol, TEN DOLLARS, paid by.

HENRY WINEMILLER.

August 30, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 30th instant, a negro man by name of SAM BOSON, he is a flour well made fellow, about thirty-three years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of a very dark complexion, with a round full fat face, and thick lips; he took with him two osnabrig shirts, and a pair of kersey breeches, and some other cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him home to me, or secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home to me, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by

P. HAMMOND, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland.

August 31, 1797.

THERE is on the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said state are desired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

An ACT authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit: from the state of Tennessee, eight hundred and six; from the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four; from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and thirty-five; from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and forty-two; from the state of Virginia, eleven thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Maryland, five thousand two hundred and sixty-two; from the state of Delaware, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; from the state of Pennsylvania, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six; from the state of New-Jersey, four thousand two hundred and eighty-six; from the state of New-York, seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; from the state of Vermont, two thousand one hundred and fifty; from the state of Connecticut, five thousand eight hundred and sixty; from the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand six hundred and twenty-six; from the state of Massachusetts, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; from the state of New-Hampshire, three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the president may, if he judges expedient, authorise the executives of the several states, to accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforesaid, provided they shall voluntarily engage as corps in the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said militia shall not be compelled to serve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months, after their arrival at the place of rendezvous: and that during the time of their service, the commissioned officers shall be entitled to the same pay and rations that are allowed by law to officers of the same rank, on the military establishment of the United States, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the pay and allowance for cloathing, established by an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes."

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH. JEFFERSON, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, June 24, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

For SALE.

TWO likely sorrel HORSES, one seven years old, well broke and used to the chair, the other a young horse, of five or six years old. Inquire of the Printers.

August 8, 1797.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Ellicott's Lower Mills, two large bay HORSES, one upwards of fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, has a star and a large snip, two white feet, with some old shoes; the other upwards of fifteen hands high, four or five years old, neither of them are branded; they both appear to have been worked. The owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

MICHAEL EARLOOKER.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 16th of September, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY-FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the second day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £.144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollsburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

By virtue of a *venditioni exponas* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court, of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, for CASH, on the 27th day of September next,

THE following tracts of LAND, to wit: HENRY'S PARK, part of CONCLUSION, part of INVASION, and part of CUMBERLAND, containing in the whole five hundred and forty acres, more or less, the property of WILLIAM RUSSELL to satisfy a debt due JOHN MOALE, brother and heir of Richard Moale. And,

On the 29th day of September next, will be sold, part of two tracts or parcels of land, to wit: part of HEBRON, containing seventy acres, and part of BACHELOR'S CHOICE, containing forty-nine acres, the property of VALENTINE BROWN, for the use of the State of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 30, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 29, 1797.

Calvert county, August 15, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency, which disagreeable measure may be prevented if my creditors will come forward on Wednesday the 20th of September next, at my late dwelling house on Herring Bay, and appoint a trustee for their benefit, to whom I will give up the utmost farthing to exonerate myself and several friends who have become my bail, which is my great object to relieve; my creditors must reflect, that from the multiplicity of legal processes, and the accumulation of interest, and heavy costs, disqualifies me from paying, therefore they had better receive a part than sacrifice the whole, and reduce me to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

I THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCEL'S, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber is extremely anxious to close the administration, therefore hopes this notice will be attended to.

CATHARINE HANSON, Administratrix.

August 14, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ELIJAH ROBOSSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

MARY ROBOSSON,
ELIZABETH ROBOSSON,
ANNE ROBOSSON,
} Executrixes.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for all ages. On the next day will be run for a colt's purse, for three and four years old. Any person not a member may start a horse on paying two shillings in the pound entrance, and to start each day precisely at 12 o'clock.

The members are requested to meet at Mr Wharfe's at 11 o'clock on the first day's race.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises,

A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of JOHN GREEN, deceased; also some Household Furniture, Pump-tools, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk-Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commissioners Office*, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay-side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, [illegible] under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of clothing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on July 13th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to JOHN LUKAR of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, about 5 feet 5 inches high; his cloathing is an old jersey jacket and breeches, and osnabrig shirt. The other committed on July 13th, by the name of ABRAHAM, who says that he belongs to JAMES MADDOX, of Charles county; his cloathing is an old dimity jacket, and osnabrig shirt and trouzers, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a young look. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

July 17, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature *respecting certificates*, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificates, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVALL's RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY,
JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 10, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.